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AGRICULTURE.

(For the New England Farmer.)

SILK CULTURE.

(Concluded.)

We have seen that one ounce of seed contains 42,000 worms; M. Beauvais employed 8 ounces of seed; he ought, therefore, to have had 336,000 silk worms.

He obtained and realised 1,102 pounds, or 551 kilogr. of cocoons; it requires at the bergeries but 360 cocoons to make a pound, he has, therefore, only brought to a productive state 286,520 silk worms. He lost 4000 at the mounting, by a fault in the arrangement of the *bruyeres* (brush-wood), ventilation having been nearly suppressed in arranging them. He lost, therefore, in the first ages, 45,480 including the eggs which were not hatched.

It results from an analysis which M. d'Arcet has communicated to me, that the air in the establishment of the Bergeries, during the fourth age, appeared to be slightly alkaline. Water which was condensed in it, by means of a balloon filled with ice, was found to be as limpid as distilled water — it was slightly alkaline; the nitrate of silver did not form a precipitation at the moment of mixture; but very soon it became colored with a pale red. At this period of the process, ventilation was very regular; the air was so little changed that carbonic acid could not be found by means of the water bath, and that the eudiometric experiments made with the air by this water bath, whether by phosphorus, or the deutoxide of nitrogen, always indicated as much nitrogen and oxygen in it, as in the air taken from out-doors and comparatively essayed; this air contained only slight traces of ammonia and carbonic acid combined.

At the period of mounting, ventilation, as I have said, was interrupted, and in part suppressed by the arrangement of the bruyeres; and at this time, the air in the establishment had ceased to be as pure. M. Henri Bourdon, who three times analyzed it, found it to be composed in the hundred for a medium term, of

Nitrogen and carbonic acid,	82,57
Oxygen,	17,43
	100,00

The atmospheric air, we know, contains in the hundred,

Nitrogen,	79
Oxygen,	21

It will be seen that this air was already much vitiated. At this period, the water condensed by means of ice in the establishment, was limpid; it had neither taste nor smell; it was alkaline; it was not disturbed by the addition of nitrate of silver; but it almost immediately became colored with a deep brownish red, an abundance of which was at once precipitated, but which does not appear to have been perfectly defined.

We can imagine what would happen to worms kept constantly in an establishment not ventilated, from the following experiment which M. d'Arcet made with worms which had been bred in pure air. Twelve large silk worms, taken in the fourth age, were enclosed in a quart bottle, into which mulberry leaves had been put; at the end of twenty-four hours, the air contained in this bottle had diminished in volume; it was alkaline, and contained in the hundred,

Nitrogen,	79,11
Carbonic acid,	17,50
Oxygen,	3,39
	100,00

This air was, therefore, almost completely vitiated. Of the twelve silk worms, one was dead; the others which were still alive, were drawn up, of a dingy yellowish color, almost motionless; three others died soon after upon fresh leaves; the other eight consumed a little; three made a little silk before they died, two were converted into chrysalis without spinning, and three died without spinning, and without being converted into chrysalis.

I have before said that M. Beauvais ought to have had 336,000 worms. Out of one hundred eggs, he has, therefore, realised 85,27 cocoons; and lost 1473 silk worms and eggs not hatched.

By adding to the 286,520 worms which spun, the 4000 which died at mounting, we have 290,520 worms, as the result of the process. The worms had eaten 16,830 pounds of leaves; the fresh leaf contains in the hundred—Dry leaf, 32; Water, 68. Each silk worm, therefore, had eaten in the whole course of his life 29 *grammes* of fresh leaves, (the *gramme* is equivalent to 15,434-1000 grains Troy.

I have before spoken of pupils. M. Beauvais represents himself as a man of conviction and of progress; but this conviction and progress his ardent and disinterested zeal seeks to give weight to and extend, in a manner which indefinitely increases their influence. To attain this object, he has opened gratuitously at his establishment theoretical and practical courses of instruction, which are attended by young proprietors coming from all parts of France. This year the number of fifteen were attracted to them. Among them were found, with M. H. Bourdon, pupils of Roville, the marquis Amelot; a large proprietor in Gatimais; the son of the baron Mallet; M. Bella, son of the director of the model farm of Grignon; M. Baynaud, former prefect of the Hautes-Alpes and of Maine-et-Loire, who is at the present time making considerable plantations of mulberry trees near the bergeries. After having employed a part of their time in attending to the smallest details of the mode of management pursued, and in assisting in them with their own hands; in studying the cultivation and treatment of mulberry trees, under the direction of a nurseryman from the South attached to the establishment; every day during two hours, their worthy master assembles them in instructive conferences, in which are recapitulated and collated all the observations of the day; in which are discussed all the advantages which must result to the country in general, from the interesting subject of their studies, under the various points of view which their social position may give rise to. How many truly logical ideas, how much sound intelligence, how many ameliorating germs rendered fruitful by this powerful reunion of observation and of facts, ought these young and studious citizens, the legitimate hope of the agriculture of the state, to have carried with them to their homes. To describe to you, gentlemen, in a word, both their deep conviction of the advantages which they have received from their relations with M. Beauvais, and the sentiments which his own generosity has given rise to, I ought to say, that before separating, they unanimously voted to him a gold medal, as a testimonial of their own gratitude, so sensibly felt, and so worthily merited. A crowd of persons have enrolled their names to attend the ensuing course. One of these pupils, M. Peycams, a nephew of M. Caussade, a proprietor in Gaudaloupe, has particularly attended to reeling. At the request of the principal colonists, he is going to that island to instruct women of color the reeling of the cocoons; for which purpose he carries with him a complete filature.

But it is a fact, and one which M. Beauvais acknowledges, and gives publicity to, in terms which exhibit at once his character, his gratitude, and his love of truth, that the brilliant results which he has this year obtained — to do full justice to his own intelligence, to the high order of his own mind, and to his assiduous perseverance — he owes indisputably to the arrangement for ventilation, which M. d'Arcet has already made you acquainted with, the plan and description of which, under the name which he has given to it of a *salubrious "magnanerie,"* (habitation for silk worms,) the Society of Encouragement has published in its Bulletin. After various experiments, this simple and economical arrangement has proved to him at last, says M. Beauvais himself, that he had discovered what he had been so long endeavoring to obtain, *an equal temperature and a pure air constantly renewed;* conditions which, added to a minute cleanliness, assimilate, as near as possible, the artificial mode of raising silk worms in the narrow habitations in which Europe is obliged to keep them confined to the most favorable condition in which nature may have placed them.*

The first application of the system of ventilation of M. d'Arcet to the establishment of the Bergeries, imperfect as must be an operation which the want of time only permitted to be arranged without suitable preparation, has resulted in a success which cannot fail to strike every one. God forbid that what remains for me to say should

*In China, there is a wild kind, which breed in the open air upon the mulberry trees of the country, and which they have not yet been able to domesticate.

weaken the merit of the applicant and of his rights in your interest! On the contrary, M. d'Arcet has stated himself that it was M. Beauvais, who, partaking of the opinion which that *savant* had formed in travelling, of the mode or process pursued in the South, had induced him to define his own ideas on the subject, and to form a plan of a salubrious habitation. French agriculture will be pleased, therefore, I hope, to unite in the same sentiment of esteem, the *savant* and the practical man. I say French agriculture, because it does not admit of a doubt, if the important experiment which is submitted to you is to have so high an influence on the production of silk, in the central and northern parts of France, that it will much more efficaciously still contribute to the amelioration of the method of process pursued in the South. Let, therefore, those who are most cautious, let those ancient cultivators, who have so much right to entrench themselves under that prudence which we respect in them, and which is the treasure of their whole lives, at least, therefore, wish that similar attempts may be renewed and propagated. But the subject is so important, the question is so grave, that I ask of you, gentlemen, permission to enter again into some details, preceded by a short recapitulation of the conditions essential to a successful process of management, and of the means put in practice to the present day, to purify and render healthy the habitations of silk worms. If we study with care the organization of these worms, which breathe only through their stigmas, and if we analyse the gases which they expire, particularly in the last ages, we shall soon be convinced of the importance of a mild and continual circulation of air, in a room where millions of these little insects must be amassed together, and spread upon the hurdles from whence the unhealthy exhalations are evolved.

In observing, attentively, the continual labors which these small bodies are performing, as well as the effects of dilation and contraction, which are constantly taking place with these insects, particularly at the period of their moulting, it will be perceived that all their functions are performed with more or less quickness and facility, according to the degree of heat to which they are exposed; and every one must be sensible of the danger to which sudden changes of temperature must expose them.

Great humidity, of which the least inconvenience is to produce fermentation of the litter, is fatal to the worms which are breathing the unhealthy gases; consequently cultivators dread, particularly in the fifth age, the warm and damp winds from the South. Within the habitations, besides the external humidity, there is still developed a great quantity, which proceeds from the leaves, and from the worms themselves.

Dryness of the air, besides that it is essentially injurious to the worms as to all animals, even when it is the purest possible, suddenly dries and withers the leaves; and the worms which feel instinctively the want of a certain quantity of water in their aliment, refuse the leaf as soon as it is wilted; consequently the worms suffer, and the leaves are lost.

All cultivators know from their own experience, how important it is to fulfil the conditions of continually renewing the air, of constant equality of temperature, and of hygrometric invariableness; but from the want of means to comply with them, they are obliged to guard against the consequent inconveniences, and for this purpose they are in the habit of burning in the room aromatic plants, of boiling vinegar, into which cloves are put, of sprinkling the worms with the chloride of lime, &c. But the insufficiency and even the danger of such process may easily be conceived.

Dandolo, a skilful cultivator of Piedmont, was not long in convincing himself that these means were fatal to good management, and he very soon completely reformed the method pursued. To purify and render healthy the habitations of silk worms, he caused holes to be pierced in the floor, the ceiling and the walls, for the purpose of renewing the air; he repelled fumigations, of the danger of which he was aware; and in the establishments constructed after his plans, and called *dandolieres*, his imitators, who, unfortunately are few in number, because encouragement has been wanting at Piedmont, obtain 100 to 110 pounds of cocoons instead of 50 or 60 to the ounce of seed. Here, in France, the question being brought before you, encouragement will not be wanting.

In the mean time the system of Dandolo is still defective; he established his fire-places within the habitation itself, the immediate action of the heat developed, and of the exhalations spread from the combustibles, could not but be pernicious to the worms. Besides his methods are often ineffectual, particularly in heavy and stormy weather, when the circulation of the air is difficult, and when they are obliged to have recourse to fumigations of the chloride of lime, the application of which it is not possible always to make with the desired regularity.

It is, therefore, necessary to employ more powerful means, and which will be infallible in the application of the principle of purification and health developed by Dandolo; it is then that science truly takes possession of the question; it annihilates completely the action of external influences, transports without the habitation the source of heat, and thereby realizes simultaneously, the four conditions essential to the success of the process pursued.

In the system of M. d'Arcet the habitation of the silk worms is in the first story, the fire-place, or *calorifere*, is on the lower floor, in a tight room, called an air chamber. The air passing out of this room, is conducted by tubes placed the whole length of the floor of the habitation, and is let into it by means of circular openings, of various sizes. In the ceiling is arranged a system of tubes and of openings, corresponding exactly with the one below; it is through these upper openings that the air, powerfully attracted by a ventilator and by draft stove *(fourneau d'appel)* fixed in the chimney itself, which receives the funnel of the calorifere, passes out, after having been introduced into the habitation, and this draft produces another in the air of the lower room, so that it establishes a continual current. It is only necessary, therefore, to establish a room, not large, conveniently situated, as to temperature and humidity. This result is easily obtained, by producing in it, with the aid of a calorifere, ice, wet cloths, and drying matters, heat, cold, humidity and dryness.

In the month of April, 1835, M. C. d'Arcet sent his plan of a salubrious habitation to M. Beauvais. The time for commencing the operations for the season was approaching; to let this period pass, would be to delay, for an entire year, the application of the system and the knowledge of its results. M. Beauvais was impatient to put in practise the work of science which his own experience ensured him the success of; in a month, he arranged a new habitation, from which, by judicious management, he has been enabled to derive every advantage; he remedied as much as possible the imperfections which must necessarily have resulted from the haste with which the arrangements were executed, and from the novelty itself of the system applied to the management of silk worms.

M. Beauvais immediately found in the important result which he obtained, the reward of his cares and his assiduity,* and he flatters himself to have demonstrated more explicitly, than it has been previously done under our climate, thanks to the system of purification of M. d'Arcet, for the application of which one attentive and careful operative is only necessary, that a new era may commence in the management of silk worms.

However, gentlemen, if the important fact which has just been accomplished near the capital, seems to support the hopes which many enlightened men have entertained, it must be said, it must be repeated, for the cause of truth itself, which would repel an equivocal triumph; that whatever confidence this remarkable experiment merits, and has already obtained, it presents itself yet, as only one isolated fact, entirely recent, at present deprived of the weight which it can only obtain by a repetition of it, performed by different persons under other circumstances, and in other places, and which must thus receive the sanction of time.

The author of this experiment, without doubt, merits encouragement; the attention of those which it interests must be at once awakened, and perhaps continued; new essays appear to be desirable to the real friends of our prosperity; and it is of great importance that these essays should be continued; for that which has excited your attention, has excited that of the skilful cultivators of the South; strangers as they are to undue prepossession, and superior to prejudice. They will wait these new attempts with eagerness, the more reasonably, because they well know that whatever experiments are now making in the North, can only turn to the profit of the South, ready to seize with gratitude new methods which shall appear to them sufficiently tested; they know that the branch of industry by which great fortunes have been founded in the South, will be able, without injuring them, to create in the North similar fortunes, in gradually relieving our common country from the tribute of 43 millions which it pays at this time to foreigners, and which the cultivators of the North, in future emulous, but not rivals, of those of the South, will be able, in a quarter of a century, to share with them as brethren, with constantly increasing benefits.

From these various considerations, gentlemen, your committee of agriculture have directed me to propose to you to insert the present report in

*The price current for *grege* silk is at this moment 25 fr. the demi-kilogr. M. Beauvais sells his at 50 fr. It is of that beautiful kind called *Sina* (used in the manufacture of gauze), which Louis XVI. imported from Canton, in 1784, which has been gradually deteriorated in quality, from the negligence and avarice of its original producers; which *M. Poidebard* has, by long and assiduous exertions, regenerated in a remarkable degree, and which M. Beauvais is endeavoring to reproduce in all its primitive beauty.

your Bulletin, and to refer it to the Commission on Medals. (Signed) SOULANGE BODIN, *Reporter.*

(From the Silk Manual)

Mr FESSENDEN—I avail myself of the medium of your Journal, devoted to the dissemination of information relating to the cultivation of the Mulberry, and the raising and manufacturing of silk in the United States, to communicate such intelligence as the results of others, and my own experience may from time to time furnish.

The whole subject of the growth and manufacture of silk in this country, is receiving the attention of intelligent and discerning individuals, in public and in private, which its importance demands. And the liberal provisions for its encouragement, by ths legislatures of most of the New England States, will give to this business in its incipient stages, an impetus which will carry it onward, till it becomes one of the great sources of individual and national prosperity.

The silk business will naturally divide itself into three great departments: first, the cultivation of the Mulberry and raising the Cocoons. Second, the production of raw silk and threads in the first degrees of manufacture, as singles, organzine, tram, &c. Third, the various productions of the loom, from the simplest trimming, to the most perfect and elegant fabric.

These departments may be divided or combined as the interest or convenience of those engaged in them may render expedient.

Connected with the first department, I have furnished the following estimates of the number of pounds of leaves consumed by 200,000 worms, reared from five ounces of eggs, each day through their five successive changes. The experiments from which these estimates are taken, were made in Italy in the years 1813 and 1814, and the standard weight of that country changed to the standard weight of the United States.

First Age.	1813	*Pounds of Leaves.*
1st day	May 18	4
2d "	" 19	7
3d "	" 20	14
4th "	" 21	8
5th "	" 22	2
		—35
Second Age.		
6th day	" 23	21
7th "	" 24	35
8th "	" 25	38½
9th "	" 26	10½
		——105
Third Age.		
10th day	" 27	35
11th "	" 28	105
12th "	" 29	114
13th "	" 30	61
14th "	" 31	35
15th "	June 1	00
		——350
Fourth Age.		
16th day	" 2	113½
17th "	" 3	192½
18th "	" 4	262½
19th "	" 5	297½
20th "	" 6	149
21st "	" 7	35
22d "	" 8	00
		——1050
Fifth Age.		
23d day	" 9	210
24th "	" 10	315
25th "	" 11	490
26th "	" 12	630
27th "	" 13	945
28th "	" 14	1137½
29th "	" 15	1050
30th "	" 16	770
31st "	" 17	577½
32d "	" 18	280
		——6405
First age		35
Second "		105
Third "		350
Fourth "		1050
Fifth "		6405
Consumed		7945
Unconsumed		831
Lost		612
		9388

First Age.	1814	*Pounds of Leaves.*
1st day	May 23	2½
2d "	" 24	4
3d "	" 25	5½
4th "	" 26	10½
5th "	" 27	9
6th "	" 28	4½
		——36
Second Age.		
7th day	" 29	9½
8th "	" 30	17
9th "	" 31	27
10th "	June 1	26
11th "	" 2	12½
12th "	" 3	2
		——94
Third Age.		
13th day	" 4	24½
14th "	" 5	52½
15th "	" 6	70
16th "	" 7	105
17th "	" 8	87½
18th "	" 9	35
19th "	" 10	3½
		——378
Fourth Age.		
20th day	" 11	87½
21st "	" 12	149
22d "	" 13	210
23d "	" 14	227½
24th "	" 15	280
25th "	" 16	122½
26th "	" 17	8½
		——1085
Fifth Age.		
27th day	" 18	210
28th "	" 19	315
29th "	" 20	420
30th "	" 21	542½
31st "	" 22	630
32d "	" 23	790
33d "	" 24	960
34th "	" 25	1137½
35th "	" 26	875
36th "	" 27	490
37th "	" 28	315
		——6685
First age		36
Second "		94
Third "		378
Fourth "		1085
Fifth "		6685
Consumed		8278
Unconsumed		700
Lost		507
		9485

The experiment of 1814 was made during a remarkably cool and damp season; which accounts for the protracted length of the several ages, and of the want of vigor in the insects.

According to results which have actually been made, the average produce of 200,000 worms, estimating 296 cocoons to a pound, will be 675 pounds of cocoons, and will yield 75 pounds of raw silk; which, at five dollars per pound, will amount to 375 dollars, and including the bounty on 675 pounds of cocoons $67,50; and the bounty on 75 pounds of raw silk, $37,50, the whole amount will be $480, presenting a prospect of remuneration for agricultural labor, worthy the attention of every farmer and of profitable employment to every family in New England.

FRANKLIN.

THE CULTURE OF SILK.

We have obtained from Mr Bartlett, the copy of a letter from the Rev. Dr WOOD, of Boscawen, which he read at the lecture delivered by him, on the *Culture of Silk*, before the Lyceum on Tuesday last. Mr Bartlett introduced the letter with a brief notice of the life and services of Dr Wood, paying a high and just tribute of praise to that distinguished and venerable clergyman.

The letter contains interesting facts in relation to the culture of silk, and they have the advantage of coming from most unquestioned authority. We publish the letter entire.—*Portsmouth Journal of March* 26.

"BOSCAWEN, Dec. 7, 1835.

ICHABOD BARTLETT, Esq.

Dear Sir,—In answer to your inquiries, I observe—It is about thirtyfive years since I brought of the White Mulberry tree, from Connecticut, a sprout of one year's growth. About ten years after, I brought from Connecticut some eggs of the silk worm. The tree that I first brought is about thirtyfive or six years old, and I have made silk from the leaves of about twentyfive years. I have annually stripped the tree of all its leaves in the month of June, for those twentyfive years in succession. The tree is yet in a flourishing state. When I raised young trees from the seeds of my old tree, I gave them away; till within a few years since, I have saved a few, which are yet small. From my old tree, I have made silk—a large supply for my family's use, and have had an overplus of several dollars worth annually.

The last year, with some help from my young trees, the silk was valued at more than twenty dollars. This year I did not lay out so largely. Perhaps I had four thousand worms. The trees which I brought from Connecticut, I have preserved for about twenty odd years, and they are equally good now as when I first had them.

My object has not been to multiply the trees as I might have done, but to learn the nature of the business,—and I am satisfied that the cultivation of silk may be made useful and profitable in this country.

I am yours in the bonds of friendship.

SAMUEL WOOD."

BOTS IN HORSES — SYMPTOMS. — Stamping forcibly on the ground with either of his fore feet and frequently striking at his belly with his hind ones. Belly projected and hard — shows symptoms of uneasiness, such as groaning and looking back towards his side laying down, &c.

Cure — Take of bees wax, mutton tallow and sugar, each eight ounces, and put it into one quart of new milk, and warm it until it is melted. Then put it into a bottle and give it just before the wax begins to harden. About two hours after give physic. The bots will be discharged in large numbers, each piece of wax having some of them sticking to it.—*Barre Gazette.*

CURE FOR SCRATCHES.—White lead, prepared in oil for painting, well put on with a brush. One application generally produces a cure.

PAGINATION INCORRECT

(For the New England Farmer.)

MAKING COMPOST.

Mr Fessenden:—One of your correspondents, (Mr Woodward,) has expressed surprise at the quantity of manure reported by certain competitors for premiums in the county of Plymouth. Mr Woodward is correct in understanding that all the manure was made in one year. He also understands what quantity we consider a load. And he could not have been more astonished at the quantity reported in our statements, than the writer was in reading his assertions, that no farmer within nine miles of a great and active city, where every product of the farm is daily convertible into cash, ever makes any quantity to be compared with our statements. It seems to us he must have fixed his attention on the number of loads, without considering what would be the result if the loads were reduced to cords. The writer reported the highest number, 778 loads, which make only 243 cords. Not a very profuse dressing for eight acres of land. And we in this interior country, have supposed that many farmers in the neighborhood of the city annually dress to the amount of twenty acres. To me it would be gratifying indeed to think the farmers in Plymouth county, are in advance of others in a work so important to the success of agriculture; but, when I consider the superior advantages enjoyed in some other parts of the Commonwealth, it is difficult for me to imagine this can be now, or is likely ever to be the fact.

With respect to one of our competitors, (E. Weston, Esq.) his situation and circumstances fairly admit of his making even a thousand loads of very valuable compost every year, if he chooses to do it. The sea is daily conveying the richest materials on to the borders of his farm. Farmers situated at a distance from the sea are more restricted in their means, and the manure made by them is less efficacious. The writer never supposed or reported that he had made 778 loads of compost, any 25 cords of which applied to an acre of land would immediately enrich it to the same extent as a composition of one half earth and the other half excrements of animals. This is the common and proper rule of composting rich dressings for mowing fields. But, if the farmers here should do nothing beyond this rule, — should make no applications to their lands less efficacious than such dressings, — the time would not be far distant when many of our farms would resemble deserted Indian fields. The writer's opinion is, that every substance that ever possessed vegetable life can be usefully applied to the nourishment of vegetables. Acting on this opinion, he seldom experiences any want of materials for compost. When premiums are sought in this county, all which competitors call manure a committee view, who judge of the value and make their awards accordingly. How the writer proceeded, and some of the reasons on which his course was founded, may appear in the following extract from the statement made to the committee.

The manure for which a premium is claimed has been composted in barn-yards, hog-styes, and collected from hedge rows, ditches, and the borders of roads. In winter, the cattle are confined, the yards are every fall replenished with a quantity of loam, weeds, refuse hay, straw, and whatever materials we can obtain that are convertible to manure. In spring, when the cattle are removed to pasture, we do not as formerly move and intermix the materials in the yards, but soon as practicable carry on a covering of some substance that will oppose fermentation. The last spring we used both saw dust and mud from a mill pond. In this state, we let the yards remain till within two or three weeks of the time we intend to cart out. Then we stir and mix the materials, not so much, however, for the improvement of the manure, as for convenience in shovelling it. Theorists and practical men are now well united in the opinion that manure applied to soils in the most crude or long state is far more efficacious than after it has been carried through several processes in fermentation. The practical man in the admission of this opinion saves a vast amount of labor, for the principle is applicable to every sort of dressing or tillage. There is no occasion for carting turf and swamp mud into heaps, working the heaps till pulverized, and then carting again on the fields, as much effect, if not more will ultimately be produced by placing the materials, in the first instance, where we wish them to have influence. All that is necessary to dissolve will be done without any trouble in tillage.

Where cattle are yarded in the summer we pursue a different course, yet in obedience to the same principle, there we plough often; the objects are to keep the droppings of the cattle as near the crude state as possible, and absorb in fresh earth what may pass from that state.

Morrill Allen.

Pembroke, April 12, 1836.

WHITE AND OTHER WASHES, CHEAP PAINTS, &c.

As this is the month when the cleanly, prudent farmer should be giving his barn, stables, and other out-houses, garden and other fences, a coat of wash of some kind; and above all, as it is the period when the frugal housewife, by the aid of a coat or two of white wash, makes old things look new, and cleanses and purifies her kitchen, pantries, and cellars, we take pleasure in annexing the following recipes from which each may select such as may suit his or her taste best.—*Yan. Far.*

To make a beautiful and lasting white wash.

Take one fourth peck unslaked lime, pour on it a kettle of boiling water; while the lime is slaking, add half a gallon of stale chamber-lie; when the lime is perfectly slaked dilute it with water to the proper consistence, and add to this mixture one fourth of an ounce of Prussian blue. This will give you a beautiful and lasting wash that will neither peel off, nor turn yellow, and will look nearly as well as white paint. By increasing the quantity of blue you may make either a pale or dark blue, as best suits your taste; or if you prefer it, by adding yellow or red ochre, you may impart either of these tints to your wash.

To make a cheap Paint, or white wash.

Take 2 quarts skimmed milk; 2 ounces fresh slaked lime; 5 pounds whiting. Put the lime into a stone vessel, pour upon it a sufficient quantity of milk to make a mixture resembling cream, then add the remainder of the milk. When this is done, crumble and spread the whiting on the surface of the fluid, in which it will gradually sink. It must, after all the whiting has been precipitated, be well stirred, or ground as you would other paint, when it will be fit for use. By the addition of any coloring matter you may make it suit your fancy. It should be put on with a paint brush, and when dry a second coat should be given it. The quantity above mentioned is sufficient for 27 square yards.

Incombustible wash and Stucco white.

The basis for each is lime, which must be first slaked with hot water in a small tub or piggin, and covered to keep in the steam; it then should be passed in a fluid form through a fine sieve to obtain the flour of the same. It must be put on with a painter's brush; two coats are best for outside work.

First. To make a fluid for the roof and other parts of wooden houses, to render them incombustible; and coating for brick, tile, stone-work, and rough-cast, to render them impervious to water, and give them a durable and handsome appearance.

The *proportions* in each recipe are *five gallons.* Slake your lime as before directed, say six quarts, into which put one quart of clean rock salt for each gallon of water, to be dissolved by boiling, and skimmed clean; then add to the 5 gallons one pound of alum, half a pound of copperas, three fourths of a pound of potash, the last to be gradually added, four quarts of fine sand or hard wood ashes, say hickory. You may add any coloring matter that your taste may dictate. It should be put on with a painter's brush; it will it is said look better than paint, and be as lasting as slate; will stop the small leaks, prevent the moss from growing, and render the part painted with it incombustible.

Second. To make a brilliant stucco white wash. Take clean lumps of well burnt stone lime (oyster shell lime will do as well), slake as before directed; add one fourth pound of whiting or burnt alum pulverized, 1 lb. of sugar, 3 pints of rice flour made into a thin and very well bodied paste, 1 lb. of clean glue, dissolved by simmering over a slow fire. It is more brilliant than plaster of Paris, and will last for fifty years. It should be put on warm.

Cheap white Paint.

One pound of unslaked lime, 1 lb. Spanish whiting, 1 gallon of sweet milk, 1 gallon flax seed oil, 1 tablespoonfull of salt. Pour on the lime sufficient water to slake it, and while the lime is slaking, pour in the oil so as to cook it thin, add the whiting and salt, then pour on the milk and stir it well.

A cheap green Paint.

Take 4 lbs. of Roman Vitriol, and pour upon it a tea-kettle full of boiling water: when the vitriol is dissolved, add two pounds of pearlash, and stir the mixture well with a stick until the effervescence ceases; then add a quarter of a pound of pulverized yellow arsenic, and stir the whole together. Lay it on with a paint brush, and if the wall has not been painted before, two or three coats will be necessary. If a pea green be required, put in less, and if an apple green, more of the yellow arsenic. The cost of this paint is less than one fourth of oil color, and the beauty far superior.

Mr William Pardoe, an ingenious mechanic of Poughkeepsie, N. Y. has invented a metallic timepiece, constructed in a very simple manner, which keeps the most perfect time, and is not liable to disorder; it will be afforded at half the price of the Connecticut wooden clocks.

MASSACHUSETTS HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

Saturday, April 9.

REPORT ON FLOWERS.

In compliance with a vote of the Society, on the 2d inst., "That the Flower Committee should take charge of the seeds and bulbs, (from Baron von Ludwig, of Cape Town of the Cape of Good Hope,) and make them into packages, with a catalogue of the same, and distribute the same in such proportion and manner as may be most advisable to secure a successful cultivation of the same"; "and also to procure the plants in the *desiderata* of Baron Ludwig" — beg leave to report, that they have attended to the duty assigned to them. The bulbs and a part of the seeds were distributed, on Monday last, 4th inst. to eight of the members of the Society, with an understanding that a report should be made, and specimens exhibited to the Society of such of the bulbs and seeds as may prove to be rare; and further, some of the recipients of the seed and bulbs, promised to divide their share with the botanist and scientific amateurs in the state, thus giving the donation a wide circulation into the hands of those who will cultivate them in the best manner. An order for the *desiderata* has been placed into the hands of Mr William E. Carter, of the Botanic Garden, of Cambridge, with directions to collect the same, and at a proper season to ship them under directions of the Society. A catalogue of the bulbs and seeds is herewith submitted; and a further distribution of the residue of the seeds will be made to such of the members as may wish to cultivate any part of them.

For the Committee,

SAM'L WALKER, *Chairman.*

Catalogue of bulbs and seeds sent to the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, by Baron von Ludwig, from Cape Town, Cape of Good Hope, in all 261 packages of seeds, 41 packages containing 1211 bulbs and two plants, viz: Zamia horrida and Testadinaria Eliphantipes.

Amaryllis falcata; do. sp. from frontier; Babiana stricta. var.; do. rubra cyanea; do. plicata; Brunsvigia sp.; Bulbine pugioneforme; Antholyza montana; do. prælta; Hæmanthus coccineus; do. tigrinus; Ornithogalum inconspicuum; do. aureum; do. do. var.; Cyranthus sp. non. des.; Vallota purpurea; Watsonia sp.; do. spicata; do. Meriana; do. do. var.; do. aletroides; Nerine sarniense; do. undulata; Disa chrysostachya; Gladiolus hirsutus; do. sp.; do. blandus; do. alatus; Hesperantha sp.; Tritonia lineata; do. longiflora; do. sp.; Ixia flexuosa; do. stricta; do. do. var.; Cyanella lutea; Lapeyrousia corymbosa; do. falcata; Eucomis sp.; Ixia viridiflora; Bulbine floribunda; Myrica cordifolia; do. serrata; Solanum crassifolium; Brunia albrotanoides; Septospermum scoparium; Dolichos lignosus; Phylica parviflora; Olea capensis; Crotalaria elegans; Nymphæ scutifolia; Protea scolymus; Zygophyllum Morysana; Ipœmœa Œnotheroides; Protea grandiflora; Pomaderis lanigera; Eulea racemosa; Virgilia sylvatica; Eriocephalus africanus; Echium capitatum; Myrica quercifolia; Sutherlandia fruticosa; Strelitzia augusta; Protea cynaroides; Thuja cupressoides; Protea mellifera; Protea speciosa rubra; Burchellia capensis; Protea glabra; Senecio elegans; Casuarina; Sideroxylon inerme minor; Protea longifolia nigra; Gnidia pinifolia; Hibiscus Ludivigii; Glycine bimaculata; Sideroxylon inerme major (olea); Protea acaulis; Protea speciosa nigra; Priestleya sericea; Othonna pectinata; Solanum laciniatum; Ilex crocea; Osteospermum spinosum; Protea plumosa; Elegia juncea; Virgilia capensis; Dodonea briquetra; Prostranthera casianthus; Unknown fine shrub; Gardenia Rothmamia; Osteospermum pisiferam; Mundia spinosa; Senecio dentata; Polygala speciosa; Testadinaria elephantipes; Diosma alba; Diosma crenata; Erica alepecuroides; do. conferta; do. lateralis; do. pubescens minor; do. major; Tubiflora; Flexuosa; Mammosa; Caccans; Sebana rubra; Viscata; Margaritacea; Plukennettia; Capitata; Pulchella; Cricoides; Imbricata; panaliculata; Calycina minor; Gilva; Concinna; Nigrita; Accacia lophanta; do. var. speciosa; do. pinnata; do. oxycedrus; do. verticulata; do. longifolia; do. scabra; do. venusta; do. hispidula; do. sp. black Wattle; do. Bathurst; do. Catechu, sp. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8; Cupresses australis; Pultunea stipulacea; do. sp.; do. daphnoides; do. longifolia; do. sp.; do. cuneata; do. obcordata; do. linifolia; Aster sp.; do. sp. 2; do. sp. 3; do. sp. 4; do. sp.; Pittosporum sp.; Pittosporum viridiflorum; Calicoma serratifolia; Prostanthera sp.; Dracana australis; Daviesia mimosoides; Dillwynia sp.; Xanthorrhea sp.; Exocarpus sp.; Prostranthera lasianthus; Glycine sp.; Sieria lanceolata; Crowea saligna; Indigofera australis; Calothamnus villosa; Pomederis elliptica; Eucalyptus obliquus; Glycine bimaculata; Gompholobium grandiflorum; Eucalyptus sp.; Eloocarpus cyanea; Erythrina Caffra; Cassia australis; Daviesia intermedia; Long Pumpkin; Pomaderris lanigera; Glycine rubicunda; Pittosporum undulatum; Dilwynia ericifolia; Podolobium trilobatum; Leptospermum scoparium; Callistemon parviflorum; Daviesia ulicina; Callistachys ovata; Clematis antartica; Metrosideros saligna; Entillis, cloth plant, New Zealand; Mirbelia reticulata; Hibiscus splendens; do. heterophyllus; Eriostemon myoporides; Cynoglossum australe; Solanum laciniatum; Dodonea triquetra; Casuarina sp.; Leucadendron pallens; Othonna Athanasia; Malva retusa; Manulea cheiranthis; Podocarpus elongatus; Taxus angustifolius; Campanula appressa; Cysticapnos Africana; Cyclopia (?) sp.; Kiggelaria Africana; Helisphylla araboides; Stilbe pinastra; Plectronia corymbosa; Manglila (?) sp.; Cussonia thyrsiflora; Hibiscus pedunculata; Hebenstretia aurea; Royena glabra; Aristea sp.; Indigofera cinifolia; Leucospermum conocarpum; Willemettia Africana; Hermannia hyssopifolia; Ononis sp.; Brunia lanuginosa; Chysocoma comaaurea; Silene sp.; Phyllica pubescens; Crotalaria arborescens; Arctopus echinatus; Hebenstretia dentata; Gerbera (?) sp.; Celastrinea silk bark; Mesembyanthemum subalutum; Salvia aurea; Convolvulus sp.; Erodium incarnatum; Podalyria argentea; do. myrtifolia; Podalyria oleofolia; Witte Peer Colononum; Artemesia afra; Astelma speciocissimus; Leucadendron nana; do. salignum; Astelma eximium; Schotia speciosa; Cynanchum sp.; Melianthus comosus; Lobelia pinifolia; Podalyria styracifolia; Chironia decussatta; Lessertia; Pelargonium sp.; Celastrus pyrantha; Calendula Tragus; Leonotis; Sida Sonneratianum; Melianthus major; Glycine angustifolia; Solanum giganteum; Calodendron capense; Piper capense; Agapanthus umbellatus; Lobelia sp.; Malva sp.; Succisa allenuata; Ekebergia capensis; Astelma Stohelina; Leucadendron argenteum; Mersine sp.; Phœnecoma pistifera; Clematis sp.; Selago sp.; Rhamnus tetragonus; Taxus angustifolius; Psoralea sp., &c.

CULTIVATION OF FRUIT.—As to the matter of profit, I would inquire in what manner an acre of ground, in the ordinary course of cultivation, can be made so profitable as in the cultivation of fruits. Good fruits will always find a good and ready market. After the trees are set out, the ground may be cultivated for many years, with little or no injury to the crop, and with great benefit to the trees. The trees themselves will require little other labor than pruning, and this requires one day annually. If the fruit be judiciously selected it would sell in the market for more than the whole crop of corn, potatoes or grain, and pay for gathering or marketing.

Fruit is also one of the greatest luxuries which God in his providence has given to man. Have you not been at the festive board, loaded with all the dainties which wealth and taste could collect from this and other climes? And have you not seen that those ripened in our own sunshine have always been preferred? What foreign fruit can compare with the mellow blushing apple, the luscious pear, and the peach which fills the room with its fragrance? And yet all these we may have with very little labor and very little expense.

Ripe fruit also contributes greatly to health. I have seldom known a family of children accustomed to the daily use of ripe fruit, which have much occasion for a physician.

The peach is probably the most short-lived tree of all our fruit trees, but it is renewed with very little trouble. Plant a peach stone in the place where you want a tree to grow, and it is very sure to come up and flourish. The better way is, however, to have a nursery. Take a few feet of ground in the garden, and in the fall plant a number of stones. At two years' growth, the tree may be budded with fruit which you know to be excellent, and in the fall of the year it may be transplanted to the place where you wish it to stand. Let it have a southern aspect, at the south side of the house or barn, or on the south side of the hill, and it will for several years produce fruit abundantly, which will repay all your labor and trouble. When it decays, let it be renewed by another. In the same manner other fruits may be produced.—*Address before the Essex Agricultural Society.*

HEALTH OF HOP GROWERS.—Those who are habitually engaged in hop growing have been so uniformly in good health, as to attract the attention of medical philosophers. In the farming districts, so called in England, in which from three to four thousand people are exclusively employed in the various preparations of hops, there has been but one death for a long period. Formerly the business was deemed unhealthy, and Mr Ellis, a very humane gentleman, engaged at his own personal expense, the services of a physician to be constantly in attendance at East Farley, another famous hop raising place. So far as observation has been made in the United States, an equal share of good health has been meted out to all grades of hop-growers.

The world is full of cant. There is the cant of knowledge — the cant of sentiment — and (worse than all, because the most ruinous,) the cant of piety. The truly wise, feeling, pious man can detect the counterfeit.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, APRIL 20, 1836.

FARMERS' WORK.

Pasturing Stock.—Do not turn your cattle to grass too early in the spring Dr Deane was of opinion that the 20th of May, was, in our climate, quite early enough to permit cattle to go to pasture; and some farmers think it best to keep working oxen and horses to hay, &c. at least till the first of June. It is not right to turn all sorts of cattle into pastures together. Milch cows, working oxen and fatting beasts should have the first feeding of an inclosure. Afterwards sheep and horses. When the first lot has been fed off, it should be shut up, and the manure which has been dropped should be beaten to pieces, and well scattered. Afterwards the second pasture should be treated in the same manner, and the rest in course, feeding the wettest pasture after the driest, that the soil may not be too much broken up by the cattles' feet.

Dr Deane observed, that "Something considerable is saved by letting all sorts of grazing animals take their turns in a pasture. By means of this, nearly all the herbage produced will be eaten; much of which would otherwise be lost. Horses will eat the leavings of horned cattle: and sheep will eat some things that both the one and the other leave.

"Let the stock of a farmer be greater or less, he should have at least four inclosures of pasture land. One inclosure may be fed two weeks and then shut up to grow. Each one will recruit well in six weeks; and each will have this time to recruit. But in the latter part of October, the cattle may range through all the lots unless some one may become too wet and soft. Feeding pastures in rotation is of greater advantage than some are apt to imagine. One acre, managed according to the above directions, will turn to better account some say who have practised it, than three acres in the common way."

An English writer says, in turning out horses to grass in the spring, it is usual to choose the forenoon of a fine day to do it in; the natural consequence is, the horse fills his belly during the sunshine and lies down to rest during the cold of the night, thereby probably exposing himself to disorders. In some parts of Yorkshire, a better practice prevails; the horse is turned out at bed-time; the consequence is, he eats all night, and sleeps in the sunshine of the next day."

It will not be proper, when you have turned your cattle to grass, to overlook or neglect them. You should see every animal every day, if you rise an hour before the sun for that purpose.

The bottom of an old hay stack is said to be excellent manure for pasture land, as besides the nourishment it affords it contains a quantity of grass seeds, which furnishes a new set of plants. It should never be suffered to mix with manure for grain, or corn lands, as it will cause them to be overrun with grass and other plants, which though useful in a pasture, are weeds in arable land.

Prepare seeds for Planting.—Not only Indian corn, but peas, oats, buckwheat, and probably most other seeds are benefitted by wetting them in water, and then rolling them in plaster of Paris previous to planting.

Pasture for Swine.—A lot of land well seeded down to clover is wanted by good cultivators for pasturing swine. The quantity of land should be so proportioned to the number of swine that they may keep the grass from going to seed. This will prevent waste, and the shorter the grass is the sweeter it will be, and the more pleasant food to the animals for whose use it is destined. The pig pasture should have a good supply of water, and running water is to be preferred to still water, but the latter is better than none. Hogs should not be permitted to run in their summer pasture till about the first of May; and they should be well ringed, or the gristle of their noses shaved off before they are allowed that liberty.

Potatoes for Swine.—Select a warm early piece of ground, near your hog-pen, of about a quarter of an acre, more or less, and having made it rich, with hog or horse manure, plant it with early potatoes, which will probably answer to begin to dig in July. These will, especially if steamed or boiled, be found useful in bringing forward fatting hogs before Indian corn is ripe.

(For the New England Farmer.)

OSAGE ORANGE, (*Maclura aurantica*)—The Osage Orange is a native of Missouri and Arkansas, where it rises in elegant proportion to the height of 60 feet. The tree is deciduous and hardy, as it has endured the rigors of the last seven winters near Boston, and is one of the most ornamental of all our native trees. The leaves are oval, lanceolate, of a beautiful shining green, and bear striking resemblance to those of the orange, and the wood also, like that of the orange, is armed with long, sharp spines. The trees are diœcious, or some male and some female, therefore requiring more than one tree for the production of fruit; but these, however, cannot be distinguished when young. The fruit is beautiful, but not eatable; of the size of a large orange, of a golden color, and the trees, when laden with the fruit, are splendid. The wood produces a fine yellow dye. It is valuable for furniture, as it receives the finest polish. It is remarkably tough, strong and elastic, and is therefore called *Bow Wood*, being preferred by the Indians to all other wood for bows. It is also supposed to be the most durable timber in the world, and for ship building is esteemed preferable to live oak.

Even the leaves so beautiful, may, it appears, be converted to very important use, since, according to a memoir lately presented to the French Institute, they are valuable as food for silk worms.

On the best authority, I am assured that the trees of the Osage Orange, when set at the distance of 15 inches asunder, make the most beautiful as well as the strongest hedge fence in the world, through which neither men nor animals can pass. WILLIAM KENRICK.

Newton, April 18, 1836.

[It will be seen in another column that trees of the Osage Orange may be obtained at the Nursery of William Kenrick, at Nonantum Hill, in Newton.]

BUGGY PEAS.—Several farmers have informed us that they have completely destroyed bugs in peas by pouring on them a sufficient quantity of boiling water to cover them, and letting them remain a few hours before sowing. The peas will be injured if they remain long in the water before they are sown. The hot water will cause the peas to vegetate much sooner, and on that account it may be well to apply it to peas that are not buggy, when it is desirable to forward their growth. Peas that are not buggy, or those in which the bugs are destroyed, and sowed near others that are buggy, will, from that cause, be liable to be injured by bugs. Some would suppose that boiling water would destroy the vital principle of peas, and so it probably would if a few peas were put into a large quantity of boiling water; but if there be barely enough to cover the peas, they will cool the water considerably before it penetrates the peas.—*Yan. Far.*

Those who may turn in clover-leys this spring should top dress with lime, even if it be but ten bushels to the acre.—*Balt Farmer.*

MANUFACTURE OF SALT.—At the Anderton Works near Norwich, a new method of making salt has been discovered, and pans have been put up on a small scale, to try the effect, which has proved so far satisfactory.—A fresh water boiler in the midst of the brine directly over the fire, the brine receiving at once the whole of the heat from the boiler and the fire; the overplus steam which is generated is applied to another pan; by which means a high temperature is obtained for 16,000 surface feet, which by the old mode would require four fires; immense amount of labor, and wear and tare is saved. Mr W. Garrod is the inventor, and has taken out the patent. It is expected that more than five tons of salt will be made by one ton of coals; by the old method not more than two and a half or three, can be produced from the same quantity of fuel.—*English paper.*

SOWING LOCUST SEED.—Considerable difficulty has been experienced in propagating the locust from seed, from the circumstance of their not readily vegetating. This may sometimes be owing to the fact that they do not always come to perfection here, but this is generally in consequence of not taking the necessary care in preparing them. The following method for this purpose may not be generally known, or if known it is not attended to. It will insure success, and cause the seeds to grow as readily as beans or Indian corn.

Place a quantity of the seed in a vessel holding a quart or two, pour on boiling water, and let it stand twenty four hours. Then decant it, and it will be found that a considerable number are softened and swelled by the operation. These are to be separated from the rest and planted; and to the remaining unswollen ones another portion of hot water is to be added, which also is to remain twentyfour hours, and a second selection made, to be planted as before. In a few days nearly the whole of the seeds will be thus prepared.—*Far. & Gar.*

FLANNELS.—As the genial sunshine of spring advances, those accustomed to wearing flannel under-garments are too much disposed to lay them suddenly aside. This is an error of great magnitude. Keep them on till the east wind is no longer elaborated; till the flowers are blooming in the fields, and a uniform atmopheric temperature is established. A multitude annually are hurried to an early grave, in the very meridian of life, in consequence of not understanding, or by neglecting this simple and important advice.—*Medical Journal.*

REMARKABLE PRODUCTIONS OF DUKES COUNTY.—A letter from Mr A. C. to Hon. Leavitt Thaxter, a member of the Senate in the Massachusetts Legislature, from which we have been permitted to make extracts, states, that in 1834 the writer sowed two feet less than one rod of ground with onion seed, and in the fall he gathered six bushels, besides using from the same bed as many as he wanted during the season. "In 1835," says the same writer, "my Grape Vine (Isabella) when five years old, from a cutting, yielded about one and a half bushels of grapes."

Professor Cleaveland, of Bowdoin College, has been appointed by the Board of Internal Improvements to make a Geological Survey of the State. We are gratified to learn that the survey has been entrusted to a gentleman of so much science and practical skill. We hope he will accept the appointment thus tendered to him by the Board.—*Maine Age.*

☞The business of the New England Seed Store and N. E. Farmer will be conducted as heretofore, in the name of GEORGE C. BARRETT, to whose address all orders, &c. may be directed until further notice.

BRIGHTON MARKET,—Monday, April 17, 1836.

Reported for the Daily Advertiser & Patriot.

At Market 214 Beef Cattle, 25 pair Working Oxen, 14 Cows and Calves, and 515 Swine.

Prices—*Beef Cattle*—Prices have advanced considerable, and we advance our quotations to correspond. We notice more than the usual number of extra, and all at 48s. First quality at 43s 6d a 46s 6d; second do. at 39s a 42s; third do. 33s a 37s 6d.

Working Oxen.—Rather dull, and sellers do not realize anticipated prices. We noticed a few sales at $64, 72, 77 50, 80, 82 50, 100 and $105.

Cows and Calves.—Buyers very plenty. Sales were noticed at $22 50, 25, 31, and 37 50.

Swine—All sold. One lots to peddle was taken at something more than 7 5-8 for Sows, and 8 5-8 for Barrows; one at 7 5-8 and 8 5-8; and one at 7 1-2 and 8 1-2. At retail 8 and 9; small Shoats 1-2 to 1 cent more.

A large number of Horses were offered, and many sales were effected. We noticed a few sales: one at $50; one at 75; three at 80 each; one at 100; and one at 125.

CHINESE MULBERRY SEED, TREES, &c.

25,000 trees of the Morus Multicaulis or Chinese Mulberry can yet be supplied, and 50,000 cuttings ready prepared for planting, with ample directions for their management and culture. The trees raised from cuttings, the last year and managed according to these directions attained the height of 5 to 6½ feet although the season was unpropitious. Genuine seed in paper parcels at $5 each, which can be sent per mail, if desired. Orders for Trees, Cuttings, or Seed must contain a remittance by draft or otherwise, or refer to a House in New York that become responsible for the payment in two or three months.

Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Green House Plants, Bulbous Roots and Herbaceous Plants of every kind. Of the splendid Double Dahlias the collection comprises all the most rare and exquisite varieties recently brought into notice in Europe. The prices are very moderate, say from $3, $4½, $6 and $10 per dozen, and they are packed and shipped in the most careful manner.

Of Garden, Field and Flower Seeds the assortment is the most extensive in America, and embraces a great number of choice new varieties never before offered to the public as will be seen by reference to the catalogues. Priced catalogues will be sent to every applicant, and a liberal discount and credit is allowed to venders. WM. PRINCE & SONS.

Linnæan Botanic Garden and Nurseries, near New York.

April 20. 2t

OSAGE ORANGE, &c.

Nursery of William Kenrick, at Nonantum Hill, Newton.

OSAGE ORANGE—*Maclura aurantica*. A hardy tree, and one of the most ornamental of all our native trees. It bears striking resemblance to the orange tree. The fruit, which is not eatable, is large like an orange, and of a gold color and splendid. The wood produces fine yellow dye, and is one of the most tough, strong, and elastic of all the woods; it is called Bow Wood, and is supposed to be the most durable timber in the world, and for ship timber is preferred to live oak. The wood, like that of the orange, is armed with long, sharp, spines, and makes the strongest and most beautiful of all hedges. The trees are some male and some female, therefore requiring more than one for the production of fruit; but these cannot be distinguished when young. Price 50 cts. each, and $5,00 a dozen.

—ALSO—

LANCASHIRE GOOSEBERRIES. A new importation of finest Lancashire Gooseberries, is just received. Price $3 a dozen.

—ALSO—

COCKSPUR, OR NEW CASTLE THORNS FOR HEDGES. A new supply of this beautiful plant is just received and may now be had if applied for soon. Hedges of this plant have been proved by John Prince, Esq. of Roxbury, and these, during 17 years, have never been annoyed by the destructive borer. Plants young, and worth $10 a 1000. Orders sent by mail, post paid, will be promptly executed.

April 20. 5st.

MILCH COWS.

A very liberal price will be paid for two milch cows with calves by their side, if offered before the 10th of May to the subscriber. JOHN LOWELL.

Roxbury, April 18.

WANTED,

A situation as gardener, a steady active young man, who is acquainted with gardening in all its branches. The advertiser has a thorough knowledge of framing, grape-growing, pines, flowers, with their various modes of propagation, culture, &c.; and also has a perfect knowledge of fruit trees. The person who presents himself acted in some of the most respectable places in England, and can produce testimonials to that effect. Any application made to William Kenrick Esq.'s nursery man, Newton, will be respectfully attended to.

April 20.

WHITE MULBERRY TREES.

300 White Mulberry Trees, 6 years old. They have been transplanted and set in a hedge, for sale by

STEPHEN CURRIER,

April, 20. Methuen, Mass.

FARM AT AUCTION.

Will be sold at Public Auction, on Saturday, 26th inst. 12 o'clock at noon, on the premises, a Farm, pleasantly situated between Cobell's and Policy Pond, on Windham Range, containing about 120 acres of first rate land, suitably divided into mowing, tillage, pasture and wood-land. On said farm is a two story Dwelling House, a good Barn, 36 by 70 feet; a good Orchard and about 400 cords of Wood. The road leading from Hampstead to Lowell passes through the centre of the said farm, it being about eleven miles from Lowell. Said farm will be sold entire or in two lots, divided by the road. A credit of from one to five years will be given with satisfactory security. For further particulars enquire of Gentlemen contiguous thereto, or of the subscriber, in said Windham.

Also,—At the same time and place, 2 Oxen, 6 Cows, 1 Ox Waggon, 1 Sled, 1 Harrow, 2 Ploughs, 7 Chains, and other articles too numerous to mention. BENJ. F. SIMPSON.

Windham, March 9, 1836.

N. B. The above farm is very well adapted to the growth of the Mulberry.

AUCTION.

EXECUTOR'S SALE.

To be sold at Public Auction, on Saturday, 30th of April next, (postponed from the 1st,) at 2 o'clock P. M. on the premises if not previously disposed of at private sale, the FARM lately occupied by Henry Jackson, deceased, situated on the main road, midway between Fitchburg and Leominster. Said Farm contains 76 acres of land, conveniently divided for Mowing and Tillage, an Orchard, good Pasturage and a valuable Wood-lot, with a House, Barn and Wood-shed in good repair. For further information, apply to Mr PATCH, near the premises. Conditions at sale.

Leominster, March 4, 1836. By order of the Executor.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE IN BRIGHTON.

The subscriber offers for sale his Farm in Brighton, containing about one hundred and twenty acres of tillage land, pasture, &c.; and about eight acres of wood land on Charles River, within half a mile of the house. The farm and garden have a great variety and abundance of the best fruit of the country—Apples, Pears, Cherries and Plums; and in the immediate vicinity of the house, are the common Chesnut, Spanish Chesnut, Shellbark, Oil or Butternut, and Black Walnut, bearing abundantly. The mansion house is large, containing four rooms, a large kitchen and wash room on the lower floor, five chambers over them, and three good chambers in the attic story—with a good cellar under the house. The farm house is good and convenient, was rebuilt in a thorough manner within a few years, and has a very superior dairy cellar, dairy room, and cheese room over it, all distinct and separated from the other parts of the house and cellar; and the cellar under the whole of the house is convenient and built in the best manner and every part in thorough repair. The well water is excellent; there are two good rain water cisterns, and the entire farm is abundantly watered in a manner peculiarly advantageous. There are barns and various other buildings and out houses, necessary and convenient for such an establishment. The ice house is built of stone and arched with brick; is large, convenient to the house, located near a never failing stream of running water, can be filled at a moderate expense, and was well filled during the winter past. An abundance of manure is on the farm for the present year; all the land under tillage or planted the last season, had the manure sledded this spring from the barn cellar, of the best quality, and sufficient in quantity for each lot. The farm is situated principally between the two public roads leading through the town, and many valuable building lots may be sold from it without injuring the beauty of the ground about the mansion house. No annoyance is experienced from slaughter houses on the premises. The rail road depot is within a quarter of a mile, and the cars reach Boston in fifteen minutes from leaving Brighton, and over the Western Aveune the road is good, and can be travelled with ease in thirty minutes.—The farm, woodland excepted, was surveyed last season by Mr Wadsworth, and the plan will be exhibited. The payment (if the whole is purchased,) will be made convenient to the purchaser—one-third the amount on delivery of the premises, the other two thirds in yearly instalments, with interest and security. It is difficult to recite all the particular and peculiar advantages in an advertisement, but the premises may be viewed, and inquiries answered, on application to the subscriber; and in Boston, application may be made to THEOPHILUS PARSONS, Esq. No. 4, Courtstreet, who will give the terms and such further information as may be desired. GORHAM PARSONS.

Brighton, April 13, 1836. 3t

SOUTHERN CLOVER.

Just received a few tierces of Southern Clover, for sale by

march 16. GEORGE C. BARRETT.

PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE.

CORRECTED WITH GREAT CARE, WEEKLY.

		FROM	TO
Apples, Russetts and Baldwins.	barrel	1 50	2 25
Beans, white,	bushel	2 00	2 50
Beef, mess,	barrel	12 75	13 00
Cargo, No. 1.	"	10 25	11 75
prime,	"	8 50	9 00
Beeswax, (American)	pound	27	29
Butter store, No. 1	"	20	22
Cheese, new milk,	"	8	9
Feathers, northern, geese,	"	46	50
southern, geese,	"	42	45
Flax, American,	"	9	10
Fish, Cod,	quintal	3 25	3 37
Flour, Genesee, cash	barrel	8 37	8 56
Baltimore, Howard street,	"	7 75	7 87
Baltimore, wharf,	"	7 62	7 75
Alexandria,	"	7 75	7 87
Grain, Corn, northern yellow none.	bushel		1 00
southern flat yellow	"	90	95
white,	"	80	84
Rye, northern,	"	1 25	1 25
Barley,	"	90	1 00
Oats, northern, (prime)	"	60	65
Hay, best English, per ton of 2000 lbs		25 00	30 00
eastern screwed,	"	23 00	26 00
hard pressed,	"	24 00	27 00
Honey,	gallon		
Hops, 1st quality	pound	13	14
2d quality	"	11	12
Lard, Boston, 1st sort,	"	16	16
southern, 1st sort,	"	16	16
Leather, slaughter, sole,	"	19	20
do. upper,	"	12	14
dry hide, sole,	"	19	21
do. upper,	"	18	20
Philadelphia, sole.	"	27	29
Baltimore, sole,	"	25	27
Lime, best sort,	cask	1 17	1 20
Plaster Paris, per ton of 2200 lbs.		4 00	
Pork, Mass. inspect. extra clear,	barrel	27 00	27 50
Navy, mess.	"		
bone, middlings, scarce.	"		
Seeds, Herd's Grass,	bushel	3 62	3 87
Red Top,	"	75	80
Red Clover, northern	pound	12	13
Silk Cocoons, (American)	bushel		
Tallow, tried,	cwt.	8 50	9 00
Wool, prime, or Saxony Fleeces,	pound	65	75
American, full blood, washed,	"	55	65
do. 3-4ths do.	"	55	58
do. 1-2 do.	"		50
do. 1-4 and common	"	40	45
Native washed	"	38	60
Northern pulled, Pulled superfine,	"	58	60
Northern pulled, 1st Lambs,	"	50	53
Northern pulled, 2d do.	"	40	41
Northern pulled, 3d do.	"	30	35
Northern pulled, 1st Spinning,	"	48	50
Southern pulled wool is generally 5 cts. less per lb.			

PROVISION MARKET.

RETAIL PRICES.

Hams, northern,	pound	14	15
southern, and western,	"	13	13
Pork, whole hogs,	"	9	10
Poultry,	"	11	15
Butter, (tub)	"	18	20
lump	"	22	25
Eggs,	dozen	16	18
Potatoes,	bushel	40	50
Cider,	barrel	1 75	2 00

SPLENDID DAHLIA ROOTS.

Just received from the Lancaster Gardens, a fine assortment of splendid Dahlia Roots. For sale at the New England Seed Store.

WANTED,

500,000 Cucumbers for pickling.

30,000 Mangoes.

100 Bushels Beans, for which a fair price will be paid. Delivered in Boston in the months of August and September next. Enquire at this office. 4tis april 6.

2000 APPLE TREES.

For sale by Jonas Wyeth, at Fresh Pond, Cambridge. The above consist principally of Baldwins, some Russetts, Porters, Greenings, Blue Pearmains, Rivers, and a few Siberian Crab. They were budded in 1830, and are probably as prime a lot of apple trees as can be found in the vicinity of Boston.

Cambridge, March 30, 1836 4t

MISCELLANY.

THE FRENCH CLAIM.

As sung by Mr Andrews at the Tremont Theatre.

Tune—"King and Countrymen."

There was an old King in the French country,
A flaw in his treaty the deputies found—
'Twas all about twenty five millions of francs,
Which he had agreed to pay Jonathan down.

And when the time it had come round,
That he should the money to Jonathan pass,
To hand over the deputies wasn't inclined,
They said they'd be shot if they furnish'd the brass.

They even w nt so far as to hint
That the King himself was concerned in the job;
And they'd no doubt if the money was paid,
'Twould half of it rest in his majesty's fob.

And when the news to Jonathan came,
As you well may suppose he was desperate mad;
For, says he, when a fellow has made a fair trade,
To "dodge the question" was rather too bad.

The more he thought on't the madder he grew,
Until he vowed by the great horn spoon,
Unless they did the thing that was right,
He'd give them a licking, and that pretty soon.

Now when they saw Jonathan's dander was up,
They thought it best a new course to take;
And they said they'd pay the bill, interest and all,
If Jonathan would an apology make.

Now when these new terms to Jonathan came,
He vow'd up and down that he never would do it;
And I don't think that there's any one here,
But would sooner lose all than he shouldn't stick to it.

Such "tarnation" ninnies they never would be,
In such a bad cause their blood to spill;
If they do, I can tell e'm, betwixt you and me,
When the Yankees get fighting, they "go it to kill."

Now if they don't do the thing that is right,
They'll find themselves in a pretty hubbub,
For, if we don't get justice without,
We'll face the chaps with a hickory club.

And now, Mr King of the French country,
Without any nonsense, I'll say what I mean—
If you only knew what critters we be,
You'd just as lieve fight an infernal machine.

EXTRAORDINARY FACT.—One of the most extraordinary instances of perseverance ever recorded, is related in a late publication in England. The discovery of the process of splitting bars of iron, for the making of nails, was first made in Sweden, and the consequence of this advance in the art was most disastrous to the manufacture in England. An individual who lived in the neighborhood of the works at Stourbridge, by the name of Foley, was all at once missed, and was not seen again for three or four years. He had mentally resolved to ascertain by what means the process of splitting bars of iron was accomplished; and without communicating his intention to a single human being, he proceeded to Hull, and thence, without funds, worked his passage to the Swedish iron port. Arrived in Sweden, he took up the occupation of a fiddler, and after a time, he became a universal favorite with the workmen; and from the apparent entire absence of intelligence, or any thing like ultimate object, he was received into the works, to every part of which he had access. He took the advantage thus offered, and having stored his memory with observations on all the combinations, he disappeared from among his kind friends, as he had appeared, no one knew whence or whither. On his return to England he communicated his information to some friends, and by their aid the necessary buildings were erected, and machinery provided. When, at length, everything was prepared, and it was found that the machinery would not act; at all events, it did not answer the sole end of its erection: it would not split the bars of iron. Foley disappeared again, and it was concluded that shame and mortification at its failure had driven him away forever. Not so; again, though somewhat more speedily, he found his way to the Swedish iron works, where he was received most joyfully, and to make sure of their fiddler, he was lodged in the splitting mill itself. Here was the aim and end of his life attained beyond his utmost hopes. He examined the works, and very soon discovered the cause of his failure. He now made drawings, or rude tracings; and having abided an ample time to verify his observations, and to impress them clearly and vividly on his mind, he made his way to the port and once more returned to England. This time he was completely successful, and by the results of his experience enriched himself, and greatly benefitted his countrymen.—*Newburyport Herald.*

AMERICAN ENERGY.—A merchant from New York, was at the London Coffee House, in Ludgatehill, when the news of the great fire, which occurred last winter in that city, arrived. His premises were totally consumed, and he found himself, as in a moment, a ruined man. His plan, however, was instantly formed. In fifteen minutes from the time his eye had rested on the paper, a chaise and four was at the door, in which he hurried to Dover. Arriving in the night, he hired a steamboat for 75 guineas, which soon landed him at Calais. Thence he hastened with all possible expedition to Lyons. He reached the city eight hours before the news of the fire, and employed his time in purchasing silk goods, to such an extent, and on such terms as to secure a profit of at least £25,000, the destruction being principally of French silks, and to so large an amount as to require more than all the existing stock at Lyons to make it good.—*London paper.*

CANDOR.—Dr Paley once received a letter from a farmer in the following terms:—"Rev. Sir, I request your honor's acceptance of a hare, as I mean to ask a favor in a short time." Paley remarked, on handing the letter to a friend, to read aloud at a party of sub-deanry:—"Many thousand presents have been made with the same intention, yet the motive was never so honestly avowed before."

"Give me a cent," said a black-eyed urchin of five, to his teacher, the other day. "What will you do with it?" "Why, I'll buy two pipes," said the boy as he drew from his pocket a dirty half fig of tobacco, "and we'll have a smoke."

Philosophy is satisfied, if it rectify a few gross vices; but the aim of Christianity is, to purify the whole heart.

300 PEAR TREES.

J. M. IVES, offers for sale at his grounds, in Salem, Mass. Fine Pear Trees of the following kinds, set out and tested by Mr MANNING, viz. Julienne, Skinless, Andrews, Dix, Bloodgood, Bartlett, Cushing, Long Green, Seckle, Buffum, Bleecker's Meadow, Wilkinson, D'Aremberg, Raymond, Charles of Austria, Beurre Diel, Bezi Montigny, Capiamont, Heathcot Johonnot, Napoleon, Summer Thorn, Summer Franc Real, Princess of Orange, Early Rouselet, Urbaniste, Bon Louis, &c, &c. There are from 6 to 15 of each of the above varieties, nearly all of which are 4 years from the graft, and are fine thrifty trees.

Salem, April 13.

HOUSE and LAND FOR SALE,

Situated in Spring street, Roxbury, distance short of 7 miles from Boston. The House and Land lately occupied and improved by the Rev. Mr Whitney, next beyond the Church there, with a good Barn and out houses, all in excellent repair; a well of uncommon fine water, with pump, and conveyed by aqueduct to the kitchen; ten acres of superior Land, yielding large crops of hay; also, a great variety of Pears, Apples, Cherries, Peaches, Currants, Grapes, &c. The land lies on a slope, the summit commanding a most extensive and beautiful prospect. The situation is remarkably healthy, and in a highly respectable neighborhood. It would be a very desirable summer and winter residence forf any gentleman fond of the country. Terms of payment would be made easy. For further particulars, inquire of GEO. H. GRAY & CO. 91 Kilby street, or Rev. THO. GRAY, Roxbury. march 30

8000 MULBERRY TREES.

Upwards of 8000 White Mulberry Trees, (Morus Alba,) four years old, now standing in Danvers, and will be sold low, as they are to be removed in a few days. Apply to Mr BARRETT, at New England Farmer Office, or to JOHN M. IVES, in Salem, Mass. april 13.

RURAL LIBRARY.

This is a monthly periodical of 32 large octavo pages, devoted to the republication of Standard Works on Agriculture, Gardening and Domestic Economy. The plan embraces the reprint of works, entire, abridged and compiled. The most practical works with their engravings, both American and Foreign. The price is only two dollars per annum,—a sume that will furnish every subscriber works that would cost from ten to thirty or forty dollars. Published by H. HUXLEY, & CO., at their Agricultural Seed Store, No. 2, Barcley street, New York. 4t march 23, 1826.

WINSHIPS' ESTABLISHMENT.

All orders forwarded by mail will be executed with promptness, or plants may be selected by persons visiting the Nurseries.

Just received from Europe, a large quantity of productions, among them, new and superior Gooseberry Trees, from Scotland, with specimens of fruit preserved in alcohol.

SILVER LEAF ABELE TREES, a suitable, and very ornamental for islands, sea coasts, or public grounds, at reasonable rates, by the hundred or thousand; remarkable for its beauty and quick and vigorous growth.

Brighton, April 13.

BELLADONNA LILIES,

Extra large and fresh, just received at the N. E. Seed Store. April 13.

THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER

Is published every Wednesday Evening, at $3 per annum, payable at the end of the year—but those who pay within sixty days from the time of subscribing, are entitled to a deduction of fifty cents.

☞ No paper will be sent to a distance without payment being made in advance.

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Philadelphia—D. & C. LANDRETH, 85 Chesnut-street.
Baltimore—Publisher of American Farmer.
Cincinnati—S. C. PARKHURST, 23 Lower Market-street.
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